#### FROM THE

## Aational Labings Bank.

#### Our Monthly Report.

rate balance of deposits are now about two June, \$58.82: total, \$4,154.20. millions of dollars. This is a result of which we feel proud; not that it has been brought about by our unaided efforts-on the contrary it has chiefly been accomplished by the hearty and industrious co-operation of our friends among the depositors themselves. But we are proud to find that our arguments for the need of such a Bank as this were not misconceived nor were our hopes in vain that the colored men of the South would speedily learn to avail \$295,570.94; balance due depositors June 16th, themselves of the advantages it offers.

The results accomplished are worthy our pride. They are not wholly shown in the inof thrift, industry, prudence, and economy this way: Let each man or woman who reads to know that we denied ourselves and saved by out by our Bank.

the mere heaping up of meney.

#### The Cultivation of the Peanut.

From Report of Commissioner of Agriculture for 1868. Though the peanut has been cultivated in Virginia to some extent from a remote date, it is only since the war that the crop has become total amount due depositors was at the end of If a bank was robbed or destroyed, your money greater part of Eastern Virginia was by turns occupied by both of the contending armies: and as nearly every farmer raised peanuts enough for his family, and some to spare, their | The colored people understand the advantages merit became extensively known among the soldiers, so that when the armies were disbanded a knowledge of them was carried to every part of the country. It is doubtless to bought from savings at this Bank. this cause, more than to any other, that we are to ascribe the extraordinary impulse given to their culture within the last few years. So rapid has been its extension that the crop of each successive year has been three fold greater than that of the year preceding, and at prices fully maintained. The crop of 1868, in Virginia, is estimated to have aggregated about three hundred thousand bushels, the average price of which was about \$2.75 per bushel. Such enormous profits in the present depressed condition of our agriculture are well calculated | number of our poor people have begun the to keep up the ratio of increase for 1869, so plan of depositing regularly every week or that the product might be safely estimated at a the new planters have embarked in the business without an adequate knowledge of the con-

The preparation of the soil, however, is shrouded in no mystery, while the subsequent culture is almost as simple and scarcely more expensive than that of corn. This may be inferred from the fact that some planters put as much as a hundred acres in peanuts, and not a few from thirty to fifty acres in addition to other | ten years our "thousand dollar" men may be

ditions necessary to success.

### Information Wanted.

Mary Virginia Thornton wishes to find her mother, Hannah Gatewood, her brother, Patrick Thornton, and her sisters, Ester Washington, Winna Thornton, and Sarah Ann Thornton. who, about eight years ago, lived at Milibank, King George county, Virginia, but who are now supposed to be in Washington, D. C.

Address MARY VIRGINIA THORNTON, Dover, N. H.

## Items from the Branches.

BEAUFORT BRANCH.

Beauport, S. C., June 14th, 1870. A few facts from our Branch may prove interesting and encouraging to our depositors. and to those of other Branches. We have one all paid for, runs three plows, hired last year high appreciation of this noble enterprise. 13 hands and raised 20 bales good cotton and has money in the Bank besides.

Will our colored friends on these Islands and elsewhere strive to do as well. We have another depositor who at the very beginning of last season lost both his horses. For all this heavy loss, with no animal to work, and with Mayor Martin on the Freedman's only a feeble wife to help him in the field, and with the hoe alone, he raised 3000 pounds seed cotton (equal to 600 pounds ginned cotton) on 51 acres, 90 bushels corn on 31 acres, would have had more but for the dry weather, and about 50 bushels sweet potatoes on 1 an acre. This will do for the present, and if any one wants a few more such I can accommodate him

in a future letter. NELSON R. SCOVEL, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE BRANCH. That our Branch is steadily working its way into the confidence of the people is shown by the fact that lifty-one new depositors put away over \$3,500 in the month of May; that in the same time there were two hundred and fortythree redeposits, amounting to nearly \$9,325, shows that our old friends are working well, and have confidence in us

people struggle here; almost every useful oc- Accustomed to habits of extravagance, engen- or fifty acres each, paying about \$10 per acre. cupation is shut against them, and that they dered by the condition of slavery, they pro- I met at a cotton merchant's in that city ten save of their little earnings even these small sums, speaks well for their foresight. How excellent to have money in the Bank! It will drive care and sorrow from the door, and all The benevolent government of our country He told me that the entire purchase price was will be baight and cheerful within. Save, then, now-begin to-day whilst health is yours. And ings Bank," hoping thereby to induce habits of crop of the season. Here, then, besides supnow-begin to-day whilst health is yours. And then, too, a good fat pocket-book makes an easy to whom it had extended the great blessings of these men had each, by the profits of a single pillow, makes hosts of friends. Try it. Begin liberty. by depositing even five cents, and soon you will be able to put away dollars.

HORACE MORRIS, Cashier.

MEMPHIS BRANCH. The prospect of this Branch is good; although many of the Branches are losing at this time, we have thus far steadily increased. Should we be able to keep above \$75,000 from this The first great want is economy, and an awak- \$30,000. As I learned, the average of the time until September, we shall accomplish ning to the knowledge of the power and value freedmen's crop, or share of crop, of Sea Ismuch, and the prospect is good for it. There of money. is an excellent prospect of a large crop this fall; and should it not fail, the colored people his occupation, his employer, or the duration of matters, and we are seeing the worse side of will stand upon a firm footing; and it requires his labor. He must submit to the exactions of things. Much, indeed, to be deplored among but persistent work, constantly bringing before every body for whom he works. He is no longer all classes, but leading men are preparing, as l their minds the necessity of saving, and the advantages of our Bank to them, to enable us to reach \$125,000 by the first of January, 1871.

I have faith to believe the F. S. & T. Co. will yet become one of the most prosperous institutions in the world-and why should it not? N. D. SMITH, Cashier.

MOBILL BRANCH.

MOBILE, ALA., June 1, 1870. Following is an exhibit of the business of this

Branch to date:

717.80; drafts for the month, \$22,237.93; gain for the month, \$9,479.87.

\$12.50; in 1857, \$381.40; in 1868, \$1,373.26; Looking at it from one point of view, the man quest reasonable reports favorably upon it, and in 1869, \$1,712 39; March dividend, 1870, This Report speaks for itself. The aggre- 8615.83; and special interest from January to

C. N. WOODWARD, Cashier. NEWBERN BRANCH.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following items of the business of this Branch Deposits from May 16th to date (584), \$12,-493.67; drafts from May 16th to date (514), \$12,675.25; total amount of deposits to date, \$341,242.30; total amount of drafts to date,

crease of deposits; we must also regard the any during the month. We want you, friends, new homes all over the South owned by the each one of you, to help us make a better re- and the sober realities of life are everywhere free and independent colored citizen, the habits port next month. You can if you will, and in created and fostered by the inducements held this put all the money that comes into their hands into the Bank. When they want to buy Therefore, when we point to our present in anything they need, draw out of the Bank just "Is it safe?" I have no doubt many of you creased balance, we mean more earnestly and enough money to buy with, and no more. Use particularly to call attention also to these other | you own Bank as you do your pocket-book ; matters, which we regard as embraced in the pass all your earnings through it, and see how grand result and of more consequence than soon your Bank account will increase, and our reports change for the better.

C. A. Nelson, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH, NEW ORLEANS, June 14th, 1870. Our friends and depositors see with pleasure " April. . . . . . . . . . . . . 193,881.60

An increase of \$42,951.38 in the three months. to be derived from the bank, and have a num in the shape or lots, cottages, drays, and horses,

We have good news from the country, and expect that our deposits, will be doubled after gathering in of the coming crop. Very respectfully,

C. S. SAUVINET, Cashier.

NORFOLK BRANCH We have opened 44 new accounts this month May, 1870.) and 328 since January 1st, almost all are small accounts-just the kind of foundation on which to build up the people. A large

million of bushels if it were not that many of five dollars every two weeks, or, in some cases, ments of Mr. Pillsbury are exaggerations; txwelve dollars a month. One washerwoman has thus saved one hundred and fifty dollars account of things. have purchased houses and lots.

counted by hundreds.

National Savings Bank; but the people are slow to learn that ten dimes banked is a dollar saved, and that a dollar saved is as good as two dollars earned.

> H. C. Percy. Cashier. RALEIGH BRANCH.

I am glad to say that our people are becoming more interested in the Savings Bank. Many white citizens who have been watching the operation of the Branch, have told me that they believe these Banks, created to benefit the colored people, are one of the best means that | barbarity. could have been inaugurated to elevate them. Many have already become depositors.

A great many of our depositors are purchasing homes. I can safely say that our Branch being established here has been one of strained sale of liquors in towns and cities. depositor who at the close of the War had but the strong aids in this direction. Persons save 3d. The negroes now have money. The genethe clothes on his back and sixty dollars in sil- money in our Bank who acknowledge they ver, hoarded up little by little through forty never should have saved it at home. I feel sure years of slavery and unrequited labor. That that before the close of this year the people of same man owns now 800 acres of land, nearly Raleigh will show, in a practical way, their

> STATEMENT. Total amount of deposits ........ \$80,772 22 said they, "arrest a drunken man who Balance due depositors..... \$13,740 9;

G. W. BRODIE, Cashier. Savings Bank.

The following report of an address made by his Honor Mayor Martin, at a meeting of the friends of the Freedman's Savings Bank at Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 26th, 1870, will be try. read with pleasure. We only regret that our versal remark. "We don't want Chinamen.

space obliges us to condense it somewhat: we

had hoped to find room for every word of it: This bank is chartered by the Congress of the United States, it is the only bank (National.) if the people on Edisto are industrious and well in existence with such a charter. The bank with all its branches, scattered throughont the Southern States, was specially design- hundred acres ed to aid the colored people to save their earnings and to give them for that object a bank whose credit would be undoubted, making the provision that all the deposits on hand should be invested in the bonds of the government. The deposits are thus disposed of, the interest accraing on them being appropriated strictly

to payment of expenses and dividends. The colored people, at the termination of We know the disabilities under which our the war, had but little of this world's goods. for farms they had been buying, generally forty gressed very slowly in accumulating money. freedmen who had clubbed together with the Impulsive by nature, unaccustomed to freedom, proceeds of their crop and bought a whole Sea they made no effort to lay up a store for the Island plantation of seven hundred acres. The future of their lives and those to come after. merchant was that day procuring their deed. economy, thrift and self-dependence, in those

> "The success of the bank is shown in the fact that nearly one and a third millions of dollars are now in its hands.

dependence was the key to the establishment of | told me that he thought nearly half the cotton this "National Freedman's Savings and Trust on the Islands belonged to colored men. He Company." Its efforts so far have been reward- had himself already one hundred and twentyed, yet, much remains to be done upon the part | six consignments from them, and the amount of those for whom this bank was established.

A man without any money is but the servant | each. of others; he is without the power to choose | Much excitement prevails here in political a freeman, because the unrelenting power of can see, to accept what Congress will give hunger, thirst and cold, compel him to uncon- them; these men will gradually allow the genial labor.

up their minds long ago that they could not large cotton crop of the next season goes in. save anything. I have heard many seemingly The planters beg off strongly on payment for wise people assert with great earnestness that the "supplies," yet acknowledge that this is they could not save anything. It is the com- a debt of honor, and must be met, unless Conmon answer to the question, 'Why don't you gress grant them relief. Mr. Bennett, your save some money?' I have taken a great deal agent, is hopeful of immediate collections. of time to investigate the subject, and have in every case, where the answer came from an you-a fellow student, I believe, at West Point able bodied man, been able to disprove his as-

"I have seen men live comfortably on \$300 taining facts, and testifies strongly to what he Total deposits, \$639,771.31; total amount per year and keep out of debt. I have seen says is "the magn ficent conduct of the nereturned to depositors, \$558,383.54. The bal- their income suddenly increased to \$600, or gross." I presented him with your last report. ance due 1,821 depositors is \$81,387.77. Net perhaps \$1,000, and at the end of the year they I have the honor to be yours, &c., very reincrease in the number of depositors during the past year, 550; net increase of savings for the past year, 550; net increase of savings for the to exclaim with me, 'Why, if he can live on Major General O. O. Howard.

same period, \$31,000. Deposits for May, \$31,- \$300, don't he save the balance?' New, that

ready mentally spent. "This is all wrong. Instead of these extra- Indian Territory. vagant outlays, this money, and every cent pos-These figures show that we have a pretty sible from every other source, ought to be blessing. The time comes in every man's and woman's life when the follies of fashion end, about them. Then what a comfort will it be

One of the first questions asked by a person who wishes to put their money in a bank is: have heard the question asked in regard to our bank. I am glad of this public opportunity to answer it. I believe you will be satisfied that I tell you the truth-and I tell you that it is States, in whose bonds all the surplus is ineverywhere, are responsible for their deposits. They have now a considerable surplus-I think could pay every dollar due to depositors and have nearly one hundred thousand dollars left. It is managed by upright men; men of the the rapid advance of our bank in this city. The highest character, and of national reputation. would still be safe.

"If a few years more shall roll round and our bank shall not have prospered to the extent of treble its present amount of deposits, then I shall have to acknowledge that I am disappointed, and that the colored people are not prospering as they ought

"I am sure there are some within my hearing who have been benefitted by this bank ber of practical illustrations of these advantages | Numbers of houses and homes have been secured by those who, for a few months, have saved their few dollars every week. I appeal to them to come up and help us Every man, woman, and child can do something in the way of explaining, arging, talking, and acting. Do it, my friends; work with energy and will. It is one of the best works you ever engaged in.

Condition of the Freedmen.

LETTER OF J. W. ALVORD.

Sea Islands. SAVANNAH, GA., January 13, 1870.

DEAR GENERAL: In Charleston and on Sea Islands plantations I had excellent opporturity month. Some bring one dollar a week, others of seeing the freedmen's condition. The statetreme cases, as there are, would not justify

since last June. Several draymen have saved I have visited the same class of plantations enough to buy a horse and dray; and a few and negroes, and from all parties, have usually, in cloth. It is a comprehensive, complete HAND-We have very few capitalists-few who are tions as he made, especially from the old plantable to put a thousand dollars in the Bank ; ers and the more intelligent freedmen. As a but we have reasonable hopes, if the present very respectable old colored preacher said to system of savings continues, that in another me, "Whoever say such tings don't speak de trut." Possibly, mothers and babes do not have the care which slavery gave them when the birth and life of the latter was of such pe-No one doubts the soundness or safety of our | cuniary advantage ; but in spite of neglect and poverty, I have invariably seen around cabin oors respectable squads of juveniles-" chil-

> dren enough," everybody says. Infanticide, as such, is never known. An eminent Southern physician, whom I consulted, remarked that "the negroes, with their strong domestic affection, were incapable of such a

Similar testimony comes from planters, freed men, preachers, cotton factors on the wharves and officials of both parties. Among the latter are the mayors and both chiefs of police in Charleston and this city. The people are poor, and their children die, as do the suffering poor everywhere, but not as the result of deliberate

reasons have been given me for its prevalence: 1st. In the interior the "whiskey wagons" perambulating the country. 2d. The unreral admission, however, is that there is not as much drunkenness among the blacks as whites. Your friend, General Robert Anderson, chief of police of this city, (as did his first lieutenant,) assured me that this was so. The arrests for this crime may be greater among the negroes. for as these officers said, "they are usually boisterous when intoxicated." "We do not."

I will send you soon a synopsis of the police reports of crime from Charleston and Savannah for the last three months as in comparison between the whites and blacks. It will show you the precise facts, which are vouched for respectively as correct by both the mayors. Also, I will send the mortuary reports from the officers of the city clerks, showing how freed-

men do not "die off" as reported. It is remarkable what a general reputation the freedmen have for good behavior and indus-"They work well when paid," is a unisaid a planter to me, and he pointed around to the cabins of his laborers, saying, "these people are used to our work, and we are used to them." Mr. Wm. Whaley acknowledges that behaved, and," said he, "we are satisfied with their labor." He will plant next season

The freedmen are very eager for land. T: savings they have placed in our Banks, and the profits of cotton this year, are enabling them to make large purchases. In Orangeburg county, South Carolina, hundreds of colored men have bought lands and are building and settling upon them. In a single day, in our Charleston Savings Bank, I took the record of seventeen year, bought a farm of seventy acres. What

Northern laborer could do better? I found on the Islands other clubs forming to do the same thing, and this in a season when "As I have said, the anxious desire to aid | the caterpiller has destroyed one half their cotthe colored people in their efforts to secure in ton. A leading cotton broker in Charleston of his sales on their account had reached over land cotton is from three to six hundred pounds

freedmen all their immunities: Wages for labor "I have no doubt many here present made are too low, but prices must improve as the

General Anderson sends his compliments to -and assures me that he is interested in our work. He has aided me most cheerfully in ob-

J. W. ALVORD, Gen. Supt. Ed. Bu. R., F., & A. L.

A New State. - Another State and another is the idea I want to get you to adopt and follow | Territory are to be constructed New Mexico out. It is a simple sum in arithmetic. In most believes she has attained the age and dignity of cases the increased pay goes into extravagances a State, and asks admission as such. The Amount of interest paid depositors in 1866, and luxuries which are more injury than good. House Territorial Committee thinking her rewhose receipts are thus increased is not one proposes to give her the name of Lincoln. Thus cent better off; he has only been able to dis- far well and good. But the same Committee burse a little more money, which has passed also wishes to form a Territorial Government

through his hands, doing him no more benefit in the Indian Territory. We understand that than the money of a bank or other corporation the Cherokees and Choctaws, to whom this does the cashier through whose hands it passes. Territory belongs and by whom it is occupied. "It is hard to begin. I know how longingly do not want any such Government, being satisa poor man looks forward to the luxury of in- fied with those they have. Will Congress force dulgence in something his means has not here- a new one on them for the sole purpose, as it tofore allowed him. I know how hopefully is intimated, of calling the Territory Douglas, every mother looks forward to the time when as a "compliment to the large number of Dougshe may vie with her neighbors in the dress las Democrats who joined the Republican and adornment of her children; so, when a party?" The Douglas Democrats, we hope, little addition to the income arrives, it is al- don't want a compliment at the expense or in- toms, which indicate Disordered Liver or justice of our semi-barbarian brethren in the Stomach.

Princeton College thus sums up the beadgood balance on deposit, but we have not gained saved, put at interest and become a permanent roll of famous graduates: Signers of the Declaration of Independence, 2; members of Continental Congress, 28; President of United States, James Madison ; Vice Presidents, Agran Burr and Geo. M. Dallas; United States Senators, 48: members of House of Representatives. 13; members of the Convention which framed the Constitution, 7: Judges of the United States Courts, 17; members of the United States Cabinet, 15: Foreign Ministers, 16: Governors and Lieutenant Governors, 32; United States District Attorneys and Attorney Generals of States, 35; Judges of State Courts, 106; Presidents of Colleges, 45: Bishops, 5; eminent safe. Safe as the Government of the United divines, 36; eminent physicians, 30; eminent lawyers and men of letters, 19 : Surgeon Genevested. The Branch here, and all the Branches rals, 3; Major Generals, 3; Brigadier Gene-

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met at Indianapois on Wednesday, Mr. J. S. McLean, of Nova Scotia, being temporary chairman. Rev. H. A. Edson, of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, led in prayer. John S. McLean was elected permanent President, and a number of Vice Presidents were chosen, among them being George H. Stuart, of Pennsylvania.

All About the Public Lands.

HAWES' MANUAL OF U. S. SURVEYING. Tells all About the Public Lands.

It tells how the Government lands are sur-

It tells how to enter, locate, purchase or set- all others; no desire for stimulants can be intle upon lands, under the Pre-emption or Home- duced from their use, they cannot make drunkstead Laws, Military Bounty Act, or with Agri- ards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have cultural College or Revolutionary Land Scrip. any but a beneficial effect. It tells how public grants of Land to States and Corporations, for railroads, canals, schools, universities and other purposes, are adjusted. It fells how to take up government land under the Homestead Act, and gives full instructions,

with blank forms, fees, &c., It tells in what States and Territories the pub lic lands are. ANY PERSON POSSESSING THE REQUISITE QUALI-

FICATIONS, WITHOUT REGARD TO "RACE OR

It tells about Mineral Lands and Mining Claims. This Manual contains 230 octavo pages, printed on elegant tinted paper, and is handsomely bound a flat contradiction and denial of such allega- Book of the Public Land System of the United

> UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, May 25, 1868. The undersigned have carefully examined the SURVEYING MANUAL prepared by J. H. HAWES.

and find it a most invaluable work In addition to complete and authentic instructions on all questions relating to the United States system of rectangular surveys, the work contains a carefully prepared Synopsis of the Land Laws, and instructions for acquiring titles under them. It is almost indispensable to every Surveyor and Lawyer in the land States, and should find a place in all the school libraries and higher institutions of learning in the country. S. C. POMEROY.

Chairman of Senate Com. on Public Lands. GEO. W. JULIAN. Chairman of House Com. on Public Lands.

Washington, Feb. 3, 1868. I have examined the Surveying Manual prepared by J. H. Hawes, Esq., and he has consulted with me frequently in regard to its sub- in a shorter time than any other known remeject-matter while it was in preparation, and I dies. take pleasure in certifying that it is a work of As to intemperance, there is certainly quite much value to surveyors in the public land States too much of it among the freedmen. Three and Territories, and to all lawyers, land-brokers, or other persons dealing in or locating public

> Parties remitting the price of the book to Mr. Hawes may rely upon receiving their copies J. M. EDMUNDS. Late Com. of the General Land Office. The Surveying Manual, carefully wrapped,

will be promptly sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of THREE DOLLARS. Money should be sent in P. O. money orders, registered letters, or drafts.

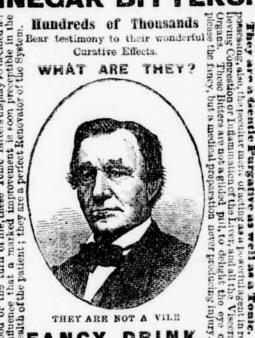
J. H. HAWES, Washington, D. C.

# LINCOLN CO-OPERATIVE

The regular monthly meeting, on the first MONDAY NIGHT Columbia Law Buildings,

Fifth street, between D and Louisiana avenue Working people and their friends are invited G. F. NEEDHAM,

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY! Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINECAR BITTERS.



Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, speed, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics' "Appetizers," Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and with the storers and the storers. ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbsof California, free from all Alcohol-ic Stimulants. They are the GPEAT BLOOD-PURIFIER and LIFE-GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

§100 will be given for an incurable case, providing the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of

repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Diseases. Digestive Organs.
FOR SKIN DISEASES,—Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Krysipelas, Itch, Scuris, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Four Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, which are the offsprings of Dyspepsia, are cured by these Bitters.

Cleanse the Vittated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor, 32 & 34 Commerce Street, New York.

R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists, and tien. Agents,
San Francisco, California, 32 & 34 Commerce St. N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS,

# A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons.

To Dyspeptics.

To Sufferers from Liver Complaint. To those Having no Appetite,

To those with Broken Down Constitutions. To Nervous People,

To Children Wasting Away. To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs.

Or suffering with any of the following Sympsuch as Con-

stipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision Dots or webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain

in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS, A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs, and Barks. (or, as medicinally termed, Extracts.) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gal lons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bot-

tled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this

Bitters is free from the objections urged against

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bit-ters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner COLOR," MAY TAKE UP AND SETTLE UPON 80 or 160 | that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is over-ACRES OF ANY UNOCCUPIED PUBLIC LAND BY PAY- come, forming a preparation highly agreeable ING \$5 to \$10 DOWN, AND \$10 to \$20 IN FIVE and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of It tells what are the rights of Foreigners in the Tonic is \$1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into con sideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good arti-

pect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefited by it, will most certainly be cheated.

cle? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who ex-

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIA PILL.

Will cure you. They are the greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradi ate diseases arising from impure blood, Debil ty of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver,

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FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Term exp's. ...1871 Adelbert Ames .... ...1873 Hiram R. Revels... George E. Spencer .... Alex. Mc onaid ... Benjamin F. Rice. California. ...1873 John M. Thayer.... ...1875 Thomas W. Tipton. Cornelius Cole. Connecticut Orris S. Ferry.. Wm. A. Buckingham ... Willard Saulsbury Florida. Thomas W. Osborn..... Joshua Mill Illinois. Richard Yates ..... Lyman frumbull .1873 John Pool .. Indiana. .1873 John Sherman ... Oliver P. Morton.. .1871 Geo. H. Williams J. B. Howell ... James Barlan 1878 Henry W. Corbett ... Kansas. Edmund G. Ross..... Kentucky. 1871 Henry B. Authony .... Thomas C. McCreery\* . 1873 William Sprague .. 1811 Thos. J. Robertson .... Wm. Pitt Kellogg ...

Daniel S Norton\* ........... 1871 Arthur I. Boreman .... Alexander Ramsey ...... 1875 Timothy O. Howe ..... Republicans, #9; \*Democrats, 11. Vacancies, 4. A full Senate would contain 74 members. The Senators elect from Georgia and Virginia have not been admitted to their seats.

Lot M. Morrill ....

Hannibal Hamlin.

Wm. f. Hamilton\* ..

Michigan.
Jacob M. Howard....

Maryland.

Zachariah Chandler......1875

Minnesota.

Alabama

Connecticut

1-J. W. Clift.

-Cox.\*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 1-Alfred E. Buck -Charles W. Ruckley 3-Robert S. Heflin. 3-Jacob Benton. New Jersey
1-William Moore 4-Charles Hayes -Sherman.\* 2-Charles Haight. The Alabama members ere elected in August, and consequently have not been admitted.] Arkansas

.1871 John W. Johnston

Waitman T. Willey...

2—Authony A. C. Rogers.\* 3—Thomas Boles. 4-John Fox.\* 5-John Morrissey 1-Samuel B. Axtel.\* 6-Samuel S. Cox \* 7—Hervey C. Calkin,\* 8—James Brooks.\* 2-Aaron A. Sargent. 3-James A. Johnson 9-Fernando Woods 10-Clarkson N. Potter.\* 11-George W. Greene.\* 12-John H. Ketcham. 1—Julius Strong. 2—Stephen W. Keilogg. 2-II. H. Starkweather. 4-William H. Barnum. 3-John A. Griswold.\* 14-Stephen L. Mayhem.\* 15-Adolphus H. Tanner.

Delaware.
Benjamin T. Biggs.\*
Florida.
Charles M. Hamilton. 17-William A. Wheeler Georgia. 18—Stephen saniord. 19—Charles Knapp. tion yet held for Members of 20—Addison H. Laffin. the XList Congress. The 21-Alex. H. Bailey Members of the last ongress 22-John C. Churchill Members of the last . ongress 25-Dennis Mc arthy. 24-George W. Cowles 25-William H. Kelsey 26-Giles W. Hotchkis 4-Samuel E. Gove. 27-Hamilton Ward. -Charles H. Prince. 28-Noah Davis, jr. 29-John Fisher. 30-David S. Bennett 31-Po ter chetdon -Clinton L. + obb. -Norman B. Judd. 2-David Heaton.

2-John F. Farnsworth 3-H. C. Burchard. -Oliver H. Dockery 4—(Resigned.) 5—Israel G. Lash. 4—John B. Hawley 5-Ebon C. Ingers 6-Francis E. shober.\* 6-Burton C. Cook. 8-Shelby M. Cullom 9—Thornton W. McNeely 10—Albert G. Burr.\* 1-Peter W. Strader. 2-Job E. Stevenson lt-Samuel S. Marshall. 12-John B. Hay. 3-Robert C. Schenck 4-William Lawrence, 5-William Mungen.
6-John A. Smith. 13-John M. Crebs. Indiana. 7—James J. Winans.
8—John Beatty.
9—Edw. F. Dickinson.
10—Truman H. Hoag.\*
11—John T. Wilson. -Michael C. Kerr. -Wm. S. Holman. 4-Geo. W. Julian. 5-John Coburn. 12—Phil. Van Trump \* 13—George W. Mergan 6-Paniel W. Voorhees.\* 8-Jas. N. Tyner. 9-John P. C. Shanks. 14-Martin Welker. 15-Eliakim H. Moore 16-John A. Bingham 17-Jacob A. Ambler.

0-Wm. Williams 11-Jasper Packard. 18-William H. Upson. 19-James A. Garneld. 1-George W. McCrary. Oregon. 1-Joseph 8. Smith.\* 4-Wm. Loughridge Pennsylvania.
1—Samuel J. Randall. 5-Francis Pomeroy. 6-Frank W. Paimer 2-Charles O'Neill. 3-John Moffet.\* 1-Sidney Clarke. Kentucky 4-William D. Kelley 5-John R. Reading, 6-John D. Stiles.\* 1-Lawrence S. Trimble.
2-wm. M. Sweeney.\*

7—Wash, Townsend, 8—J. Lawrence Getz,\* 9—Oliver J. Dickey, 10—Henry L. Cake, 11—Daniel M. Van Auken, 3—(Resigned.) 4—J. Proctor Knott.\* 5—Boyd Winchester.\* 6—Thomas L. Jones.\* 12—George W. Woodward 13—Ulysses Mercur. -James B. Beck.\* 8-George M. Adams." 9-John M. Rice.\* 14-John B. Packer, 15--Richard J. Haldeman Louisiana. 1-Louis St. Martin.\* 16-John Cessna. 17-Daniel J. Morrell. -Ado phe Bailey. 18-Wm. H. Armstron; 9-Glenni W. Scofield. 5-George W. McCranie. 20-Calvin W. Gilfilla 21-[Contested.] 1-John Lynch. 22-James S. Negley. 2—Samuel P. Morrill —James G. Blaine. 23—Darwin Phelps, 24—Joseph B. Donley Rhode Island. -John A. Peters. -Engene Hale

1-Thomas A. Jencke 2-Nathan F. Dixon. Maryland.
-Samuel Hambleton.\* South Carolina 1-(Resigned.) -Stevenson Archer.\* 2—C. C. Bowen, 3—Solomon D. Hoge 4—W. D. Simpson.\* -Thomas Swann.\* 4—Patrick Hamill.\* 5—Frederick Stone.\* Massachusett At Large-John B. Roge 1-Roderick R. Butle 2-Horace Maynard -Oakes Ames. 3—Ginery Twitchell 4—Samuel Hooper. 3-William B. Stokes 5—Benjamin F. Butler. 6—Nathaniel P. Banks 4-Lewis Tillman. 5-William F. Prosse 6-Samuel M. Arnell 7—George M. Brooks 8—George F. Hoar.

10-Henry L. Dawes.

-Austin Blair

Michigan. 1-Fernando C. Beaman. -Wm. L. Stoughte 4—Thomas W. Ferry. Vermont, 1-Chas. W. Willard. Omer D. Conger. 6-Randolph Strickland. 2-Luke P. Poland. 3-Worthington C. Smith 1-Merton S Wilkinson. Firginia.
1—Richard S. Ayer Mississippi. 1—George E. Harris, 2-James H. Platt. 3-Charles H. Portes 2-J. L. Morphis, 3-J. C. W. McKee,

7-Isaac R. Hawkin

8-William J Smith.

4-George W. Booker 5-Robert Ridgway, 6-William Milnes, ir 7-Lewis McKenzie 8-J. K. Gibson. 1-Erastus Wells. At Large-Joseph Segar 2—Gustavus A. Finkelburg 3—James R. McCormick \* West Virginia i-Isaac H. Duvall. -Sempronius H. Boyd, 2-James C. McGrev 3-John S. Witcher -Robert T Van Horn Wisconsin. 1-Halbert F Pains 8-John F. Benjamin 9—David P Dyer Nebraska 1—John Taffe. 2-Benj. F. Hopkins -Amasa Cobb. 4-Chas. A. Eldridge 5-Philetus Sawyer. 1-Thomas Fitch. 6-Cad. C. Washburr

Republicans, including Radicals and Conservatives 57; \* Democrats, 71 One seat, Covode's, in Pennsylvani. is contested. Members not sworn in from Georgis Missis-ippi, and Texas, make, with the contested sext, l vacencies. A full House would have 245 members NATIONAL

OF THE

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Approved July 25, 1868

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A NATIONAL JOURNAL

A new journal, to be called the New Era, 1871 devoted especially to the promotion of the Political, Educational, Industrial, and Economical interests of the Colored People of the United 1873 States, and to their Moral and Religious improvement, will be issued weekly in Washington ...1871 City, D. C., commencing January 13, 1870.

Such a paper is regarded by those whose judgment is entitled to consideration as a necessity ...1871 of the times, and is approved by prominent pub-the Union. In response to these demand this paper is established. The New Erra will partake of a two-fold na-

ture-that of an Advocate and an Educator. As an Advocate, it will assert and maintain every right pertaining to the American citizen, indopendent of race, color, or accident of birth It will demand the recognition of these rights wherever the Constitution extends or the national ensign waves. As an Educator, its colums will be an especial medium for the effective Matt. H. Carpenter....... 1875 diffusion of right principles and much-needed instruction. For the inculcation of those habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance which conduce to independent manhood, and give vitality and energy to free government, insuring in return blessings to the governed.

While the editors of the New Era are colored men, and the contributors will be mainly colored, yet the columns will be open for the discussion of all questions of vital importance to the country by any of its citizens. Communications suitable for publication in these columns, are solicited from our friends in all parts of the country, especially in the Southern States.

terests of the colored American citizen, the simple rule of equal justice for all men will govern the policy of the New Era. It will demand the recognition of no right for one citizen which it will not freely accord to every other. It will oppose any attempt to confer privileges upon a class, that are withheld from the humblest citizen in the land. It will demand for every citizen equality before the law, and full protection of

upon all public questions, and labor to inspire a oneness of purpose and encourage unity of action, especially among the newly-enfranchised people of the Reconstructed States. Remembering the past history of the Republican party, and recognizing what it has done for the colored people of the nation, the New Era will give its hearty support to that party, reserving to ourselves, however, entire independence on political questions, and the right to go further than arty platforms and party policy, whenever in our opinion the rights of humanity or the interests of any portion of the people require it at

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

such as ours is intended to be, are better qualified to discharge their duties to the State, to one another, and to God. The nation will ever find its surest safeguard in the intelligence of ita voting masses, and the journal which would promote the highest good of government and people must lend its energies and its power to the work of educating that people. Especially is the agency of the press needed by that portion of the people, colored and white, who, either in slavery or under the ban of its blighting influences, have been deprived of the opportunities enjoyed by their more favored brethren of the

free States. The Freedmen's Bureau had under its charge during the past year, as shown by the last annual report, 114,523 colored pupils in the day schools and 89,731 in the Sunday schools, employing 6,650 teachers. About 190,000 of these pupils were slaves at the commencement of the war. The educational department of this paper will contain regular contributions from the Freedmen's Bureau and other matter adapted to the capacities and needs of this large number of pupils and teachers, thereby making the New

ERA a valuable auxiliary in the scheme of edu

The industrial interests of the colored people vill claim and receive a large share of our attention. We adopt the following extracts from the address promulgated by the Colored Labor Convention held in this city in December last. indicating the views and policy of the New Era on this subject:

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